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Mr. Cassin read a letter from Capt. W. F. Lynch, U. S. N., giving an account of the finding of human bones from Santos Brazil, presented this evening. The cranium was perfect when found, but by accident has been subsequently broken.

Mr. Lea exhibited two specimens of *Triquetra contorta*, Lea, (*Hyria*, Lam.) which he had received from Mr. Cuming, of London. They were from Shanghai, and make four specimens known of this curious and rare species of the family *Unionidae*. Mr. Lea called attention to the fact, that these two specimens had both the same curve on the dorsal and basal margins, that the two previously exhibited by him and described in the Journal had, thus finally proving that the twisted form of this *Triquetra* is its normal character, like *Arca tortuosa*, Lin. in the *Arcada*. One of these specimens will be found in the collection of the Academy.

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Oct. 19th.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Thirty-one members present.

A paper was presented for publication in the Journal, entitled "Catalogue of the Coleoptera of the regions adjacent to the Boundary between the U. S. and Mexico, by John L. Le Conte, M. D."

And another for publication in the Proceedings, entitled "Note on the Species of *Eleodes* found within the United States, by John L. Le Conte, M. D.," which were referred to a Committee.

Dr. Leidy called attention to an antler of a reindeer found imbedded in the green sand marl, at Vincentown, N. J., at the depth of four feet, and presented this evening by Mr. Carlton Moore.

On leave granted, a resolution was offered and adopted, authorizing the Treasurer to send a special agent to visit the lands of the Academy in Virginia, and ascertain the best mode of disposing of the same, and the probable prices they would command.

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Oct. 26th.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Forty-one members present.

The Report of the Biological Department was read.

The paper entitled "Catalogue of the Coleoptera of the regions adjacent to the boundary between the United States and Mexico, by John L. Le Conte, M. D." was ordered to be printed in the Journal of the Academy, and the following were ordered to be printed in the Proceedings.

**Description of a New Species of ARGYNNIS.**

BY JAMES C. FISHER, M.D.

ARGYNNIS ASTARTE.—*Alis denticulatis, superioribus utrinque fulvis, nigro late marginatis et maculatis; inferioribus supra cærulescenti-nigris macula unica albescente, subtus fuscis maculis septem margaritaceis ex axilla radiantibus. Habitat in Nova Cæsarea. Tab. II.*

Upper wings with both surfaces fulvous; above with a broad, black exterior margin containing a range of seven small whitish spots parallel with the 1858.]

margin, four large oblong spots of black proceeding from the exterior margin, the two intermediate ones reaching beyond the middle of the wing, the others shorter, with each a small fulvous spot near the tip; and four spots of black descending from the sub-costal nervure, of which the one nearest the body is linear, the next square, the third roundish with a fulvous spot in the centre, and the fourth connate with the fourth of the before mentioned spots proceeding from the exterior margin.

The lower wings are above bluish black, changing to brownish fulvous near the base, with an indistinct whitish spot below the centre.

The under side of the upper wings has seven spots of pearly white parallel with the outer margin, of which the five exterior ones are linear, and the two others round; from these two round spots proceed two oblong black spots to the middle of the wing, and the two next have each a round black spot above them. From the sub-costal nervure proceed four black spots, of which the two nearest the body are linear, the next triangular, enclosing a fulvous spot, and the fourth is almost confounded with the black upper margin.

The under side of the lower wings is brown, with four white sublunate spots, bounded above and below by black, and parallel with the lower margin; there are likewise two long black spots outside of the outer one of these spots: the whole base of the wing is occupied by six large pearly spots radiating from the axilla, one of which occupies the pre-costal portion; between the second and third (which are very wide) is a smaller spot, and the third is crossed near its base by a short black bar. The emarginations of the wings are margined with white. Body black, thorax thickly covered with brownish fulvous hairs.

The above described Lepidopteron so nearly resembles the *Argynnis Idalia*, that at first sight it may easily be taken for a mere variety. The want of the double row of white spots on the upper surface of the lower wings, although a remarkable difference, would not perhaps constitute a specific mark, yet when we come to examine the under surface, instead of the twenty-four or twenty-five spots of white, which are observed over its whole surface, we find but two near the margin and six large ones occupying nearly the whole of the base, and radiating from the axilla, we cannot hesitate to pronounce it distinct and certainly new. The larva is unknown. The interesting fact of so large a species of butterfly being found at this time in New Jersey, and having heretofore escaped the researches of all entomologists, has led me to offer this short communication for publication in the Proceedings. It was found by me in July of this summer, on Succasunna Plains, near Schooley's Mountain, in Morris Co.

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**Note on the species of *ELEODES* found within the United States.**

BY JOHN L. LE CONTE, M. D.

Having a number of nondescript species of *Eleodes*, which it becomes necessary to mention in a Catalogue of the Coleoptera of the U. S. and Mexican Boundary, now preparing for the press, I have considered it proper here to present descriptions of these species; and for the purpose of elucidating their characters in the absence of a monographic essay, the following grouping of the species in my collection belonging to this very difficult genus may be found useful. They are now very numerous, and quite heterogeneous in form, though the antennæ and oral organs do not seem to have much variation.

A. Elytra subconvex or depressed, oblong oval, margined or not, more or less sulcate (but in *E. dispersa* almost irregularly punctured and not striate); humeral angles distinctly margined. Prosternum never mucronate; anterior tarsi with the first joint inflated beneath and densely clothed with short bristles. Anterior femora toothed; anterior tibiæ of the females with the outer spur usually larger and broader than that of the males.

A. Humeral angles not prolonged.

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AROYNNIS ASTARTE. FISHER.

Otto Koehler del.

Lith. et col. Bowen & Co. Philada.

- I. Elytra glabrous, hardly or not at all margined. *E. obscura, deleta, arata, dispersa, sulcipennis, acuta.*
- II. Elytra glabrous, strongly margined. *E. suturalis, texana.*
- III. (*B.*) Humeral angles slightly prolonged under the thorax; thorax and elytra usually pubescent, the latter more or less muricate. Body broad. Pediniform.  
*E. pedinoides, asperata, robusta, tricastata.*
- B. Elytra convex or subdepressed, oval, not margined, more or less sulcate, or at least punctured in rows, with alternate rows composed of very distant punctures. Prosternum never mucronate, humeral angles distinct and margined: anterior tarsi simple; spurs of anterior tibiae alike in both sexes.
- IV. Thorax narrowed behind, anterior femora toothed. Anterior angles of thorax subacuminate.  
*E. sulcata, nupta, gracilis, sponsa, convexa.*
- V. Thorax slightly narrowed behind, anterior angles not acuminate, femora mutic.  
*α. Elytra caudate. E. caudifera.*  
*β. Elytra hardly acuminate. E. obsoleta.*
- C. Elytra convex, not margined on the sides, more or less punctured in rows: (punctures not muricate, except in X.)
- VI. Elytra without humeral angles. *E. grandicollis.*  
Humeral angles distinct: thorax narrowed behind: anterior angles not acuminate. VII.—XIV.  
Prosternum horizontally mucronate at tip. VII.—X.
- VII. Humeral angles produced. *E. fusiformis.*
- VIII. Base of elytra truncate.  
*α. Elytra punctured in rows. E. subnitens, seriata, debilis.*  
*β. Elytra confusedly punctured. E. cognata, extricata.*
- IX. Base of elytra slightly emarginate, prosternum horizontally mucronate at tip. *E. carbonaria, soror, immunis, striolata.*
- X. Base of elytra truncate, punctures muricate, prosternum abruptly truncate at tip. *nigrina.*  
Prosternum obliquely mucronate at tip, base of elytra truncate. XI.—XII.
- XI. Body ovate, anterior femora strongly toothed. *E. ventricosa.*
- XII. Body elongate, femora not toothed. *E. gigantea, longicollis.*
- XIII. Base of elytra truncate, prosternum not mucronate, femora not toothed. (Body subcylindrical in the males, ovate in the females, elytra confusedly punctured). *E. quadricollis, vicina.*
- XIV. Humeral angles distinct, strongly margined, base of elytra truncate; thorax much rounded on the sides, elytra ovate, not convex, confusedly finely punctured, femora and prosternum mutic. (Mexican species.)
- XV. Humeral angles distinct, thorax with the anterior angles more or less acuminate: prosternum horizontally mucronate.  
*α. Femora all acutely toothed. E. armata.*  
*β. Femora all obtusely toothed. E. femorata.*
- XVI. Humeral angles distinct; thorax with the angles strongly acuminate; anterior femora strongly toothed.  
*E. dentipes, laticollis, acuticauda.*
- D. Elytra usually convex, sometimes flattened, not margined, irregularly very densely punctured, at the sides and tip muricate and setose. Femora mutic. (The anterior in XIX. very slightly toothed.)

- XVII. Thorax subquadrate, prosternum mucronate; humeral angles distinct.  
*E. granulata*.
- XVIII. Thorax subquadrate, prosternum not mucronate, humeri produced.  
*E. humeralis*.
- XIX. Thorax rounded, remote from the elytra, the latter oval, without humeral angles.  
*E. consobrina*, *marginata*, *Fischeri*.
- XX. Thorax more or less constricted at base, with distinct basal angles; elytra variable in form. *E. producta*, *planata*, *reflexicollis*, *parvicollis*, *clavicornis*, *rotundipennis*, *stricta*, *subligata*, *intricata*, *cordata*, *tuberculata*, *viator*, *pimeloides*.

*Blaps opaca* Say, has the first and second joints of the anterior tarsi of the male slightly dilated, and covered beneath with a dense brush of hair, and must therefore constitute a new genus. *E. depressa* Lec. has the form almost of a *Akis*, and having a trilobed mentum elevated at the apex, should also be separated; it seems to be allied to *Embaphion*, without, however, belonging to that genus.

*E. dispersa*, *oblonga*, *nigra*, *nitida*, thorace parce subtiliter punctato, latitudine paulo brevior, lateribus valde rotundatis subtiliter marginatis, ad basin subsinuatis, angulis posticis rectis: elytris elongatis thorace latioribus densius punctatis, punctis dorso subseriatis, versus latera et apicem transversim confluentibus et muricatis, haud marginatis, dorso (feminae) planiusculis, postice valde declivibus. Long. 1.14.

Creek Boundary, Dr. Woodhouse. Of the same form as *E. obscura*, but with the thorax larger and less convex, the elytra a little more elongated and not at all striate; the punctures are slightly muricated, even on the middle of the back; at the sides and tip they become confluent transversely and more elevated, with a very short black bristle at the apex of each; the sides of the elytra are not at all margined. The under surface and legs as in *E. obscura*, except that the tooth of the anterior femora is a little less obtuse.

The species of this group are related by the closest resemblances of form and sculpture, so much so that they may in some cases be considered as races, or geographical varieties. The one above described is remarkably distinct from the others, and must in all events rank as separate. Not so perhaps with a singular female specimen collected by Capt. Pope in New Mexico, which with the form of *E. sulcipennis*, exhibits an entire want of elytral grooves, except at the sides behind the middle, where some faint traces are seen: the punctures are submuricate, and arranged in stria distinct on the back, confused at the sides; between the rows are distant punctures as in *E. obscura*; the tips are abruptly declivous, and furnished with rows of tubercles, alternately large and small, the latter corresponding to the striae of the anterior portion. The specimen is 1.20 long, and the teeth of the anterior femora are very obtuse. For convenience this may be called *E. deleta*.

Other specimens, both male and female, found in Arizona have also the form of *E. sulcipennis*, but the thorax is more convex, less flattened and less punctured at the sides, and more finely margined; the grooves of the elytra are deeper, the interstices more smooth and shining, with much fewer scattered punctures; sexual characters precisely as in *E. sulcipennis*. Length 1.14-1.30. This may be named *E. arata*.

## II.

*E. texana*, *oblonga nigro-picea*, parum nitida, capite punctato, thorace subtiliter parce punctulato, transverso, capite quadruplo latiore, supra parum convexo, lateribus late depressis et paulo reflexis, subrugosis, maxime rotundatis postice subsinuatis, ad basin truncato, angulis posticis rectis, anticis acutis acuminatis; elytris thorace angustioribus parallelis marginatis, dorso planis

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postice declivibus (maris breviter acuminato-productis, feminae subacutis,) sulcatis, sulcis punctatis, interstitiis punctis paucis notatis. Long. 1.25—1.5. Tab. III, fig. 1.

Ringgold Barracks, Messrs. Schott and Haldeman. Allied to *E. suturalis*, but much larger and narrower, with the sides of the thorax and elytra still more strongly margined. The thorax is wider than the elytra and very much dilated and rounded on the sides. The spurs of the anterior tibiae are equal and slender, and acute in both sexes; the anterior femora are armed with an acute tooth in the male, and an obtuse one in the female.

## III.

*E. pedinoides*, oblonga, nigra subnitida, capite parce subtiliter punctato, thorace parce punctulato, capite triplo latiore transverso, parum convexo, lateribus valde rotundatis, postice obliquis vix sinuatis, ad basin truncato, et extrorsum paulo impresso, angulis anticis apice rotundatis, elytris dorso deplanatis, et haud marginatis, humeris prominulis acutis, lateribus parum rotundatis, postice declivibus et subacutis, sulcato-striatis, striis punctis submuricatis, interstitiis parce punctatis, ad apicem convexioribus et asperatis. Long. .75—1.0.

Texas: Messrs. Haldeman and Berlandière. Of nearly the same form as *E. tricostata*, but entirely glabrous above, though pubescent beneath: the elytra of the female are wider than the thorax, sometimes flattened, sometimes uniformly, though slightly convex; those of the male are narrower and flattened. The femora in both sexes are simple; the spurs of the anterior tibiae of the female are unequal, the posterior one (the inner) is acute, the outer one is twice as long, wider and slightly obtuse. In the male the spurs are broken, but they appear to have been less unequal in size. The prosternum is not at all prominent.

*E. asperata*, omnino sicut in præcedente, exceptis elytris sulcatis, in sulcis subtilius muricato-punctatis, interstitiis postice magis exasperatis et breviter flavo-setosis. Long. .8—1.0.

Texas, Messrs. Schott, Haldeman and Weise. The differences between this and the preceding are not very obvious. This has, however, the elytra more deeply sulcate, and the interstices are more rough with acute tubercles, which terminate in short yellow bristles; near the sides of the thorax may also be seen some very fine hairs. The spurs of the anterior tibiae are unequal but acute; in the male the anterior one is less than twice as long, but in the female more than twice as long as the posterior one. The form differs in the sexes as in the preceding.

*E. robusta*, oblonga latiuscula, atra opaca, supra depressa, tenuiter parce fulvo-pubescent, capite thoraceque subtilius punctatis, hoc priore triplo latiore, latitudine duplo brevior, lateribus rotundatis, postice subsinuatis, ad basin truncato utrinque late subfoveato, angulis anticis subrotundatis, elytris thorace haud latioribus, postice declivibus et subacutis, dense granulato-punctatis et subcostatis, costis alternis magis distinctis. Long. .88.

Ringgold Barracks, Mr. Haldeman. Closely allied to *E. tricostata*, but larger, and especially much broader, the thorax of the latter being hardly more than one half wider than its length, while in the present the breadth is more than twice the length. The sexes are not very different in form, but the elytra of the male are a little narrower and less rounded on the sides. The spurs of the anterior tibiae are unequal, the anterior being broader and twice as long; the tip is more obtuse in the female than in the male.

## IV.

*E. nupta*, ovata, nigra parum nitida, capite fortius, thorace minus dense punctatis, hoc parum convexo subrotundato, latitudine brevior, lateribus valde rotundatis, postice breviter sinuatis, ad basin late rotundatis, angulis posticis obtusis, anticis acutis subacuminatis, elytris ovalibus, postice declivibus singulatim subacuminatis, thorace duplo latioribus ad basin vix emarginatis, dorso parum lateribus valde convexis, subsulcatis, in sulcis punctatis, interstitiis punctis perpaucis notatis. Long. .75—1.05.

1858.]

Laredo to Ringgold Barracks, Messrs. Schott and Weise. Closely related to *E. sulcata*, but differs by the more convex elytra being hardly sulcate, and by the thorax being less convex. The elytra of the male are a little narrower than those of the female, and the anterior femora are armed with a long acute tooth; in the female the tooth is short and obtuse. The prosternum is compressed and perpendicular at the posterior extremity. The abdomen is sparsely punctured and rugous.

*E. gracilis*, ovata, longiuscula, atra nitida, capite parce distincte punctato, thorace subtiliter parce punctulato, rotundato-quadrato, modice convexo, latitudine parum brevior, lateribus rotundatis postice subsinuatis, ad basin late rotundato, angulis posticis obtusis, anticis acutis plus minusve acuminatis, elytris ovalibus postice declivibus acutis, thorace (maris vix sesqui, feminae plus sesqui) latioribus, dorso parum lateribus magis convexis vix sulcatis punctato-striatis, interstitiis punctis perpaucis notatis; femoribus anticis sexus utriusque dente longo armatis. Long. .8—95.

Sonora, Messrs. Webb and Schott. New Mexico, Dr. Henry. More slender than the preceding, with a comparatively smaller thorax; the prosternum is not perpendicular but rounded at tip. The abdomen as in the preceding has only a few fine punctures, but they are still less distinct.

*E. sponsa*, subovata, nigra, thorace paulo convexo, subrotundata, latitudine parum brevior, parce punctato antice late emarginato, angulis subacuminatis, lateribus rotundatis tenuiter marginatis ad basin late subrotundato, angulis posticis subrectis, elytris thorace fere duplo latioribus ovalibus postice declivibus, et obtuse acuminatis, punctato-striatis, versus latera et apicem muricatis, interstitiis punctis sparsis uniseriatim notatis: femoribus anticis obtuse dentatis. Long. .8—88.

Mas elytris thorace sesqui latioribus, modice convexis.

Femina elytris thorace duplo latioribus dorso planiusculis.

New Mexico, Mr. Fendler. By the form of the thorax, and the anterior tarsi belongs to the present division, though the sculpture of the elytra recalls *E. deleta* of division I. The tooth of the anterior femora is obtuse in one male and two females, but moderately acute in another male and female. A specimen collected in New Mexico by Dr. Henry has the elytra not at all muricate and the tooth of the anterior thighs acute.

#### V.

*E. caudifera*, ovata, nigra, thorace vix convexo, parce punctato, ad latera paulo concavo et transversim rugoso, latitudine brevior, antice late emarginato, angulis anticis haud acuminatis, lateribus valde rotundatis, postice angustato, angulis posticis obtusis: elytris thorace sesqui latioribus, ovalibus dorso planiusculis, punctis seriatis substriatis, interstitiis uniseriatim parce punctatis, ad latera et apicem muricatis, postice oblique declivibus et prolongatis, femoribus anticis muticis. Long. .90.

Mas cauda elytrorum trientem æquante, angusta.

Femina, cauda elytrorum brevi lata, obtusa.

New Mexico, Mr. Fendler; Creek Boundary, Dr. Woodhouse.

#### VII.

*E. fusiformis*, nigra, utrinque angustata, fusiformis, thorace latitudine haud brevior, trapezoideo, antrorsum modice angustato, angulis posticis cum basi rotundatis anticis acutis, dorso parce subtiliter punctato, elytris basi emarginatis thoraci arcte applicatis, elongatis pone medium sensim angustatis ad apicem subacutis, humeris antrorsum productis, sat dense subseriatim punctatis; antennis ad apicem parum incrassatis, femoribus muticis, prosterno pone coxas anticas compresso, producto. Long. .5; lat. .23.

Platte River valley, near Fort Laramie, rare. This species is remarkably distinguished from all the others by the fusiform shape, by the thorax being wider at base than tip, and by the elytra being moderately deeply emarginate

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at base and fitting closely to the thorax, the rounded posterior angles of which are embraced by the prolonged humeri.

## VIII.

*E. seriata*, nigra supra subopaca, capite modice thorace subtiliter punctatis, hoc quadrato, antice paulo angustato, latitudine paulo brevior, lateribus parum rotundatis, ad basin late rotundato, angulis anticis acutis, posticis obtusis et haud rotundatis, elytris convexus ovalibus (feminae thorace duplo, maris vix sesqui latioribus), postice valde declivibus obtuse acuminatis ad basin late emarginatis, humeris acutis, plus minusve fortiter striato-punctatis, interstitiis confuse subtiliter parce punctulatis. Long. .65-.77.

Texas and the neighboring parts of Mexico. The anterior femora of the male are emarginate so as to form a right angle near the tip, those of the female are only sinuate, so that the angle becomes obtuse.

*E. debilis*, nigra nitida, capite sat profunde, thorace parce et subtiliter punctato, hoc subquadrato, latitudine vix brevior, antice paulo angustato, lateribus late rotundatis, angulis anticis acutis, posticis obtusis, ad basin late rotundato, elytris ovalibus convexus (thorace maris sesqui latioribus) postice valde declivibus haud acuminatis, ad basin late emarginatis, humeris acutis, sat fortiter striato-punctatis; interstitiis uniseriatim subtiliter punctulatis. Long. .5.

One specimen found in New Mexico by Mr. Fendler, and another in Sonora by Dr. Webb. The anterior femora are not at all armed or sinuate; the prosternum is mucronate behind as in the preceding, and the mesosternum is concave. The abdomen is shining, sparsely rugous, with a few small punctures. This species is of the size and shape of *E. extricata*, but the elytra in that are densely almost irregularly punctured. *E. cognata* Hald. has the elytra finely not densely, but almost irregularly punctured, and in both the prosternum is less produced, and rather carinate than mucronate.

## IX.

*E. soror*, oblonga, nigra nitida, capite punctato, thorace subtiliter parce punctulato, quadrato latitudine haud brevior, antice posticeque parum angustato, lateribus late rotundatis, angulis anticis acutis posticis obtusis, elytris ovalibus minus convexus, thorace (maris parum, feminae sesqui) latioribus, ad basin emarginatis, humeris acutis, postice valde declivibus obtuse acuminatis, fortius striato-punctatis, interstitiis parce punctatis. Long. .62-.77.

Texas, at Eagle Pass and San Antonio. Related to *E. seriata* in form and sculpture, but the thorax is more quadrate, and not more narrowed towards the apex than towards the base; the elytra are more deeply emarginate at base, and transversely much less convex, and those of the female are much less dilated; the punctures are more regular and never have the appearance of foveæ seen in *E. seriata*. The anterior femora are entirely unarmed, in both sexes. The prosternum is horizontally produced into a sharp point, the abdomen is sparsely but strongly rugous and punctured.

*E. striolata*, nigra nitida, capite subtiliter parce punctato, thorace vix conspicue punctulato, quadrato latitudine haud brevior, utrinque perparum angustato, lateribus modice rotundatis, angulis anticis acutis, posticis obtusis, elytris ovalibus convexus (feminae thorace duplo latioribus, ad basin perparum emarginatis, humeris acutis, postice valde declivibus brevissime caudatis, punctis seriatis approximatis notatis, seriebus per paria approximatis, prope apicem oblitteratis, interstitiis parce subtiliter punctulatis. Long. .75.

Laredo to Ringgold Barracks; Mr. Weise. Nearly of the same form as *E. ventricosa*, but much smaller and with much more numerous rows of punctures on the elytra; the sides of the elytra extend farther upon the abdomen, which is finely but more deeply rugous; the anterior femora are entirely mutic; the prosternum is horizontally produced and acute as in *E. seriata*.

1858.]

*E. im m u n i s*, oblonga, nigra nitida, capite modice, thorace subtilius et parce punctato, hoc quadrato latitudine haud brevior, antice paulo latiore, lateribus rotundatis, angulis anticis subacutis posticis obtusis, elytra ovalibus (maris parum, feminae sesqui) thorace latioribus, modice convexis, postice obtuse subacuminatis valde declivibus, fortiter striato-punctatis, saepe fere sulcatis, interstitiis parum convexis parce punctatis. Long. '68—'72.

Sonora, Dr. Webb, and Mr. Schott. Nearly of the same form as *E. s o r o r*, but readily distinguished by the thorax being more narrowed behind, almost as in *E. q u a d r i c o l l i s*; the punctures of the rows of the elytra are sometimes placed in distinct grooves, while in other specimens the surface is even. The femora of both sexes are altogether unarmed, and the prosternum is perpendicular at tip and not mucronate; the abdomen is very sparsely punctured and faintly rugous.

*E. o m i s s a*, longiuscula, nigra, subnitida, thorace latitudine sub-breviore parum convexo, lateribus late rotundatis, postice subangustato, subtiliter parce punctulato, elytris thorace parum latioribus postice declivibus et oblique angustatis, parce subtiliter fere inordinatim punctatis, prosterno apice horizontali, acuto, femoribus muticis, crassiusculis. Long. '63.

One male, San Diego, California. Resembles very closely in form the male of *E. q u a d r i c o l l i s*, but besides minor differences, it is much less punctured, the prosternum is horizontally mucronate, and the thighs are thicker.

## X.

*E. n i g r i n a*, elongata, nigra subopaca, thorace subquadrato, postice angustato, lateribus late rotundatis, apice fere truncato, modice convexo, subtilius sat dense punctato, elytris thorace parum latioribus, postice declivibus et oblique angustatis, inordinatim subtilius punctatis, punctis praecipue ad latera muricatis et brevissime setiferis, pedibus muricato-punctatis, femoribus anticis obtuse sinuatis, prosterno abrupte truncato. Long. '74—'80.

Black Hills, Nebraska, Dr. Hammond; Santa Fe, New Mexico, Mr. R. C. Kern. The female is a little broader than the male, but does not differ conspicuously in form; the anterior femora are not dentate, but only slightly sinuate on their anterior margin. The punctures of the thorax are nearly equally distributed.

## XI.

*E. v e n t r i c o s a*, atra subnitida, capite parce, thorace subtiliter punctato, hoc transverso, antice modice, postice parum angustato, lateribus rotundatis, angulis anticis acutis, ad basin late rotundato, elytris ovalibus convexis, ad basin vix late emarginatis, humeris vix acutis, thorace sexus utriusque plus sesqui latioribus, postice declivibus (maris breviter caudatis, feminae obtuse vix acuminatis) plus minusve striato-punctatis, interstitiis uniseriatim parce punctulatis. Long. '108—'14.

Texas, near the Rio Grande. The punctures composing the striae of the elytra vary very much in size; sometimes they are very large, while at others they are hardly different from the more distant interstitial punctures. The anterior femora of the male are armed with a long acute curved tooth, those of the female are slightly sinuate. The prosternum is compressed behind, and perpendicularly truncate, rising into a very small cusp. The abdomen is hardly rugous or punctured.

## XII.

*E. H a y d e n i i*, elongata nigra, nitida, thorace latitudine longiore, lateribus late rotundatis, disco modice convexo, parce subtiliter punctato, elytris confertim subtilius seriatim punctatis elongato-ovalibus, postice late attenuatis, dorso parum convexis, lateribus abrupte inflexis, prosterno mucrone acuto parvo, femoribus muticis. Long. 1·04.

One specimen from the Loup Fork of the Platte, Dr. Hayden. Related to  
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*E. longicollis* Lec., but the thorax is more rounded on the sides, more distinctly punctulate, the rows of punctures of the elytra are much more evident, and the curvature from the back to the sides is abrupt, while in that species it is regular and uniform: the elytra are also more elongated near the apex, so as to produce at the inflexed margin a very slight concavity not seen in *E. longicollis*.

*E. gigantea* has the thorax more convex, more rounded on the sides, and somewhat narrowed behind, and the elytra narrower, more gradually attenuated and acute behind.

*E. gentilis*, elongata, nigra, subnitida, thorace latitudine haud brevior, convexo, lateribus rotundato, postice paulo angustato, subtiliter parce punctulate, elytris elongato-ovalibus postice declivibus et oblique attenuatis æqualiter transversim convexis, subtiliter parce vix seriatim punctulatis, prosterno mucrone parvo acuto, femoribus muticis. Long. .75.

San Diego, California. Closely allied to *E. gigantea*, but very much smaller, with the thorax less rounded on the sides, and less narrowed at the base.

## XIX.

*E. scabricula*, nigra, thorace opaco, transverso rotundato, dense confluent scabro-punctato, versus latera late impresso, anguste marginato, elytris ovalibus, thorace parum latioribus, granulis reclinatis dense scabris, postice declivibus et acutis, femoribus anticis obtuse dentatis. Long. .76.

Sacramento, California, collected by Mr. J. Wittick, and given me by Mr. Rathvon. This species is closely allied to *E. marginata*, but is much larger and much more roughly and densely punctured both above and beneath. The specimen is a female, and has the anterior thighs very obtusely toothed as in the male of *E. marginata*.

## XX.

*E. Veseyi*, nigra, sat nitida, thorace latitudine fere sesqui brevior, paulo convexo, lateribus valde rotundatis postice breviter sinuatis, postice angustato, basi apice haud latiore, angulis posticis subrectis, dorso sat dense punctato, areolis duabus lævibus, lateribus granulato, elytris planiusculis ad basin truncatis, lateribus late rotundatis postice obtusis, dorso punctis magnis quadratis seriatis, interstitiis parce granulatis, versus latera et postice granulis reclinatis asperatis et transversim rugosis: prosterno postice truncato, femoribus anticis subsinuatis, antennis extrorsum paulo incrassatis. Long. .70.

Fort Tejon, California: collected by Mr. John Xantus de Vésey; to whom I take great pleasure in dedicating the species, as a slight tribute of my appreciation of his enthusiastic labors, which have added much to our knowledge of the fauna of the Western Territories.

Remarkable among the species of this group by the size, and by the attempt at striæ of large punctures near the middle of the elytra. It is also distinguished by the prosternum being abruptly limited behind by a perpendicular line, while in all the others of the group the outline of the tip of the prosternum is rounded.

*E. constricta*, nigra, subnitida, thorace latitudine sesqui brevior, lateribus valde rotundatis, tenue marginatis, ante basin tubulatim constricto, dorso confertim versus latera rugose punctato, elytris parum convexis lateribus magis rotundatis, humeris paulo productis marginatis rotundatis, dorso crebre subseriatim punctatis, postice et ad latera granulis reclinatis scabris, antennis extrorsum parum incrassatis. Long. .52.

Sacramento, Mr. Wittick; given me by Mr. Rathvon. Related to *E. producta*, but the base, though not narrower than the apex, is much more constricted than in that species, so that the sides become impressed. The elytra are broader, more rounded on the sides, the humeri are less broadly produced, 1858.]

and less conspicuously margined, and the sides are more rough with small reclinate tubercles. This species agrees with the description of *E. parvicollis* given by Mannerheim, (Bull. Mosc. 1843, 271) except that the base of the thorax is not narrower than the apex. Eschscholtz does not in his description mention that the sides of the thorax are scabrous, but adds that the base of the thorax is nearly as wide as the widest portion of the thorax, whereby the latter appears small. A specimen from the St. Petersburg museum sent me as a type is not allied at all to this species, but rather to *E. cordata*.

The smaller species of *Eleodes* of this division are exceedingly abundant, and seem subject to some variation. It will be impossible to attain any definite results in the nomenclature of them until an authentic series of named specimens can be obtained by careful comparison with the types of Eschscholtz and Mannerheim.

*E. viator*, ovata, thorace latitudine sesqui brevior, lateribus valde rotundatis, postice breviter coarctato, ad basin apice haud latiore, confertim grosse punctato, elytris rotundato-ovalibus, antice truncatis, granulis nitidis inordinatis confertim positus, versus suturam punctatis, versus latera breviter hispidis, antennis extrorsum paulo incrassatis, femoribus muticis. Long. .43—.50.

Fort Bridger, Dr. Hammond; Black Hills, Dr. F. V. Hayden. Closely allied to *E. tuberculata*, but with the granules of the elytra large, and extending almost to the suture, where they pass into punctures as in that species.

This is the first of the group that has occurred east of maritime California and Oregon.

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The following species is unknown to me; as the work in which it is described is rarely seen, I have translated the original French description, and add it for the benefit of American naturalists.

'*E. subaspera*, ovalis, elongata, prothorace subquadrato, postice parum angustato, supra punctato bifoveolatoque; elytris punctatis lateribus et postice asperatis; femoribus anticis inermibus, tibiis anticis leviter incurvis. Long. .67.'

Solier, Studi Entomologici, 246.

This species is related to *E. angusta*, but is quite distinct. Head tolerably strongly punctured, especially anteriorly, where the punctures are very close. Suture of the epistoma well marked for its whole length, and forming a smooth space. Prothorax subrectangular, very slightly narrowed behind and hardly curved on the sides; punctuation of the back tolerably strong and close, but not variolate as in *E. coriacea*. Besides the punctures two foveæ tolerably well marked may be seen at the anterior third, about the middle of the breadth. Elytra covered with tolerably large scattered punctures, not placed in well marked striae, somewhat rough, especially towards the sides and apex: no transverse rugæ. Abdomen finely punctured, with longitudinal rugæ, on the first three segments. Anterior tibiae curved.

California, collection of Mr. Dupont.'

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Nov. 2d.

Vice-President LEA in the Chair.

Thirty-eight members present.

Dr. Woodhouse announced the death, at Philadelphia, on the 28th ult., of Dr. Gavin Watson, late a member of the Academy.

Dr. Leidy remarked, that while spending a few weeks during the past summer, in company with Dr. Bridges, at the residence of our fellow member Mr. S. Powel, at Newport, Rhode Island, they together had examined the neighbor-

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